

§ 90.427

40 CFR Ch. I (7–1–00 Edition)

be calculated from the following equation:

$$M_{\text{FUEL}} = \frac{G_s}{R_2 \times 273.15}$$

Where:

G_s = Mass of carbon measured during the mode sampling period [g]

R_2 = The fuel carbon weight fraction, which is the mass of carbon in fuel per mass of fuel [g/g]

The grams of carbon measured during the mode, G_s , can be calculated from the following equation:

$$G_s = \frac{12.011 \times \text{HC}_{\text{mass}}}{12.011 + 1.008\alpha} + 0.429\text{CO}_{\text{mass}} + 0.273\text{CO}_{2\text{mass}}$$

Where:

HC_{mass} = mass of hydrocarbon emissions for the mode sampling period [grams]

$\text{CO}_{2\text{mass}}$ = mass of carbon dioxide emissions for the mode sampling period [grams]

CO_{mass} = mass of carbon monoxide emissions for the mode sampling period [grams]

α = The atomic hydrogen to carbon ratio of the fuel

§ 90.427 Catalyst thermal stress resistance evaluation.

(a) The purpose of the evaluation procedure specified in this section is to determine the effect of thermal stress on catalyst conversion efficiency for Phase 1 engines. The thermal stress is imposed on the test catalyst by exposing it to quiescent heated air in an oven. The evaluation of the effect of such stress on catalyst performance is based on the resultant degradation of the efficiency with which the conversions of specific pollutants are promoted. The application of this evaluation procedure involves the several steps that are described in the following paragraphs.

(b) *Determination of initial conversion efficiency.* (1) A synthetic exhaust gas mixture having the composition specified in § 90.329 is heated to a temperature of $450 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 5 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ and passed through the new test catalyst or, optionally, a test catalyst that has been exposed to temperatures less than or equal to $500 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ for less than or equal to two hours, under flow conditions that are representative of anticipated in-use conditions.

(2) The concentration of each pollutant of interest, that is, hydrocarbons, carbon monoxide, or oxides of nitrogen,

in the effluent of the catalyst is determined by means of the instrumentation that is specified for exhaust gas analysis in subpart D of this part.

(3) The conversion efficiency for each pollutant is determined by:

(i) Subtracting the effluent concentration from the initial concentration;

(ii) Dividing this result by the initial concentration; and

(iii) Multiplying this result by 100 percent.

(c) *Imposition of thermal stress.* (1) The catalyst is placed in an oven that has been pre-heated to $1000 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ and the temperature of the air in the oven is maintained at $1000 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 10 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ for six hours.

(2) The catalyst is removed from the oven and allowed to cool to room temperature.

(d) *Determination of final conversion efficiency.* The steps listed in paragraph (b) of this section are repeated.

(e) *Determination of conversion efficiency degradation.*

(1) The final conversion efficiency determined in paragraph (c) of this section is subtracted from the initial conversion efficiency determined in paragraph (b) of this section.

(2) This result is divided by the initial conversion efficiency.

(3) This result is multiplied by 100 percent.

(f) *Determination of compliance with degradation limit.* The percent degradation determined in paragraph (e) of this section must not be greater than 20 percent.

[60 FR 34598, July 3, 1995, as amended at 64 FR 15244, Mar. 30, 1999]

APPENDIX A TO SUBPART E OF PART 90—TABLES

TABLE 1—PARAMETERS TO BE MEASURED OR CALCULATED AND RECORDED

Parameter	Units
Airflow rate (dry), if applicable	g/h
Fuel flow rate	g/h
Engine Speed	rpm
Engine Torque Output	N m
Power Output	kW
Air inlet temperature	°C
Air humidity	mg/kg
Coolant temperature (liquid cooled)	°C
Exhaust mixing chamber surface temperature, if applicable	°C
Exhaust sample line temperature, if applicable	°C
Total Accumulated hours of Engine Operation	h
Barometric Pressure	kPa

TABLE 2—TEST CYCLES FOR CLASS I–A, I–B, AND CLASS I–V ENGINES

Mode Speed	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rated Speed					Intermediate Speed					Idle
Mode Points—A						1	2	3	4	5	6
Cycle						100	75	50	25	10	0
Load Percent—A						9%	20%	29%	30%	7%	5%
Weighting											
Mode Points—B											
Cycle	1	2	3	4	5						6
Load Percent—B											
Cycle	100	75	50	25	10						0
Weighting	9%	20%	29%	30%	7%						5%
Weighting											
Mode Points—C											
Cycle	1										2
Load Percent—C											
Cycle	100										0
Weighting for											
Phase 1 Engines	90%										10%
Phase 2 Engines	85%										15%

[60 FR 34598, July 3, 1995, as amended at 65 FR 24313, Apr. 25, 2000]

APPENDIX B TO SUBPART E OF PART 90—FIGURES

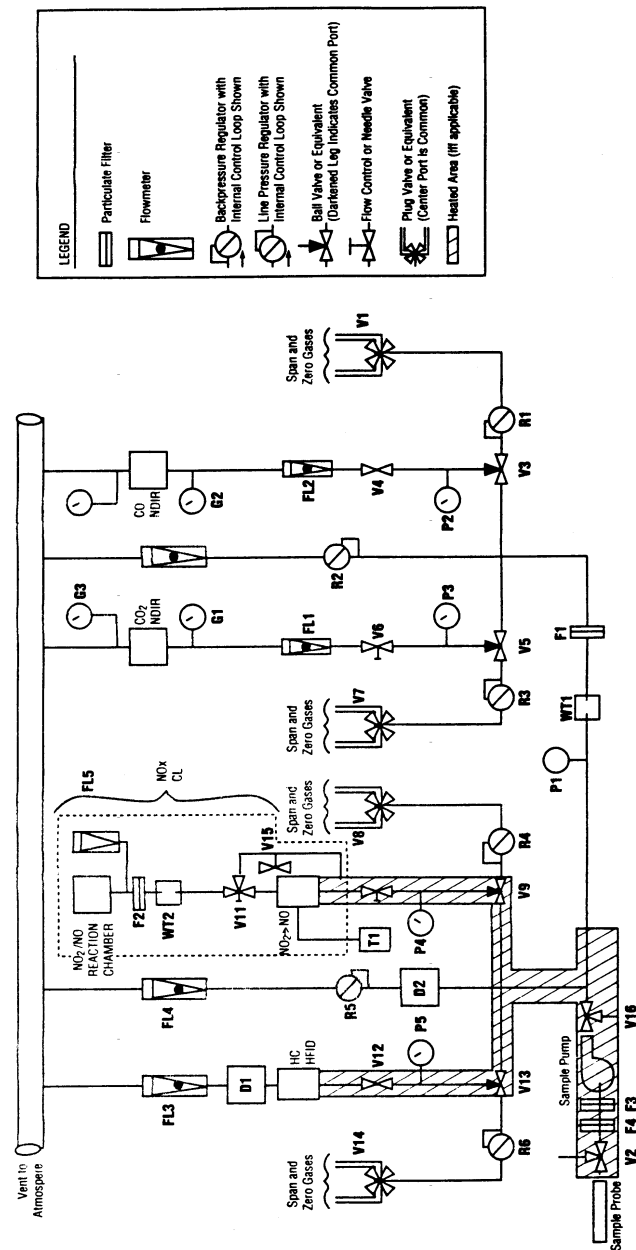


Figure 1. — Exhaust Gas Sampling and Analytical Train, Continuous Sampling

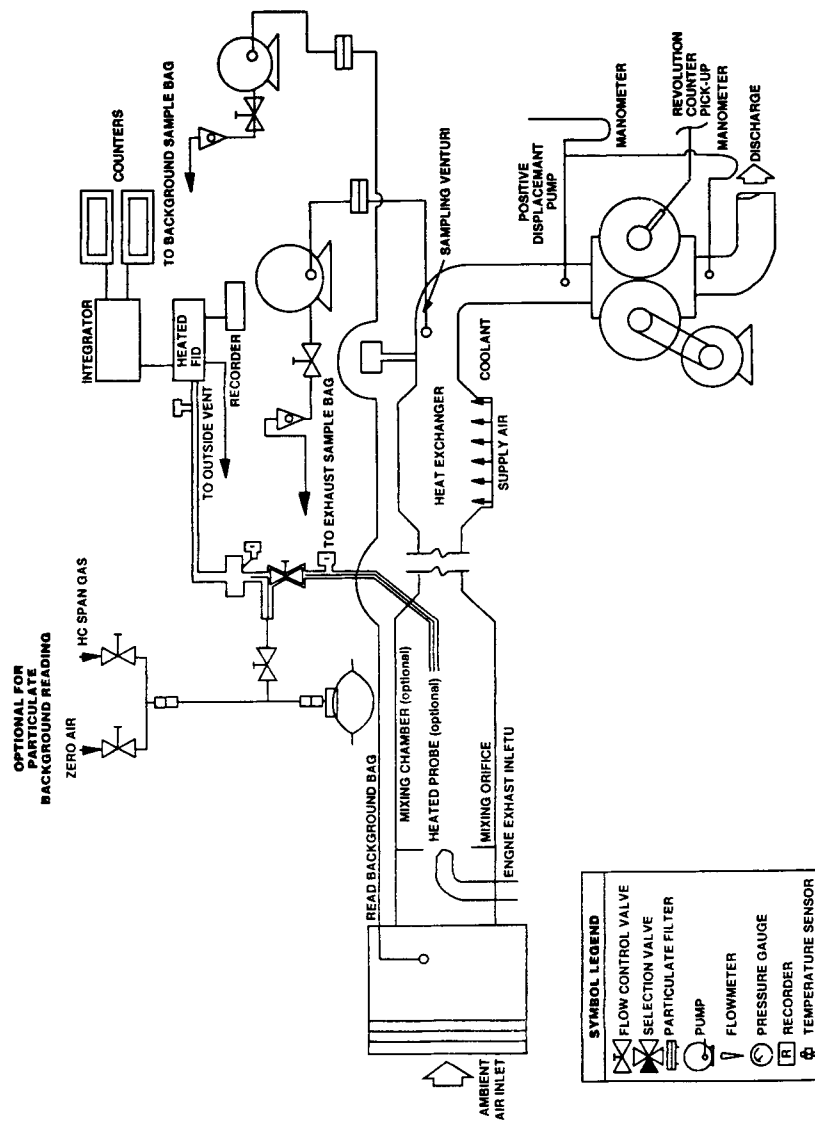


Figure 2 — Gaseous Emissions Sampling System (PDP-CVS)
Showing both grab bag sampling and continuous sampling

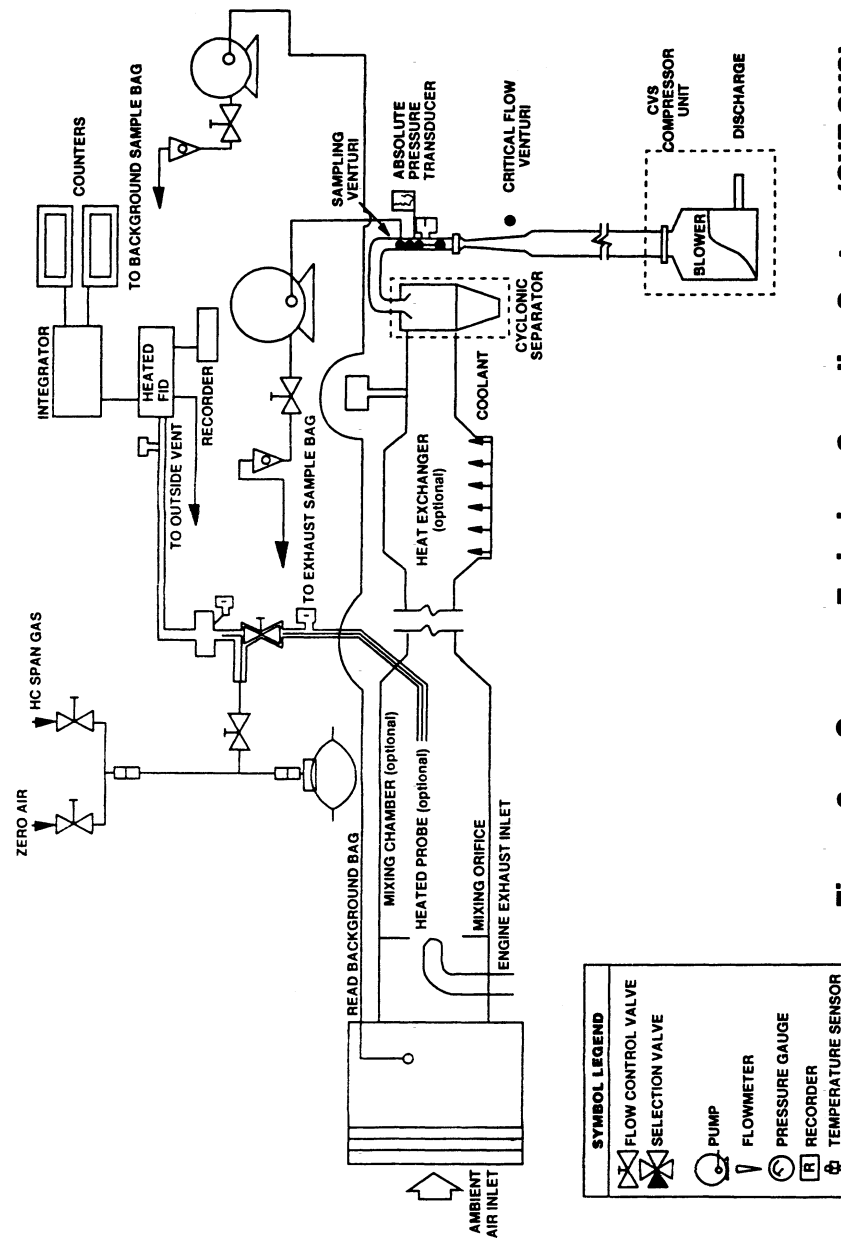
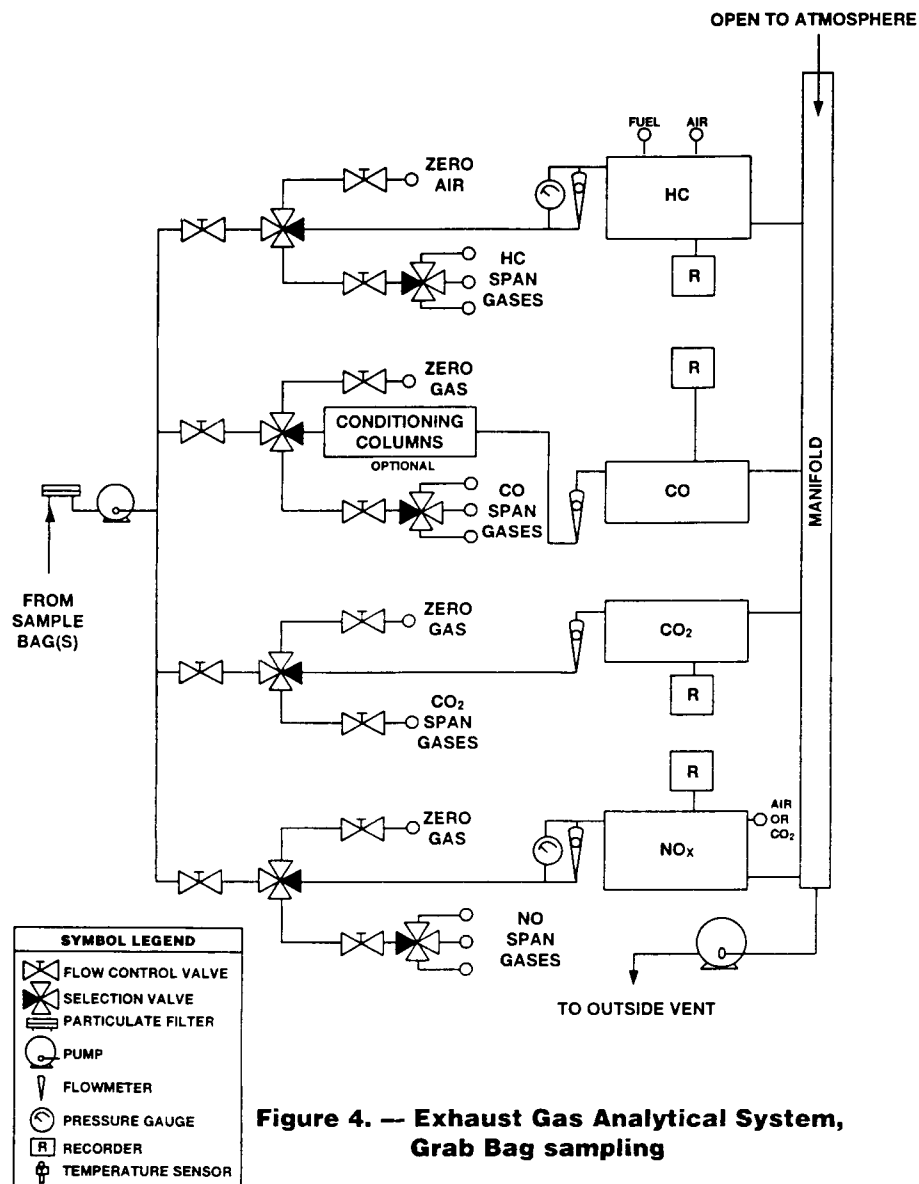


Figure 3. — Gaseous Emissions Sampling System (CVF-CVS)



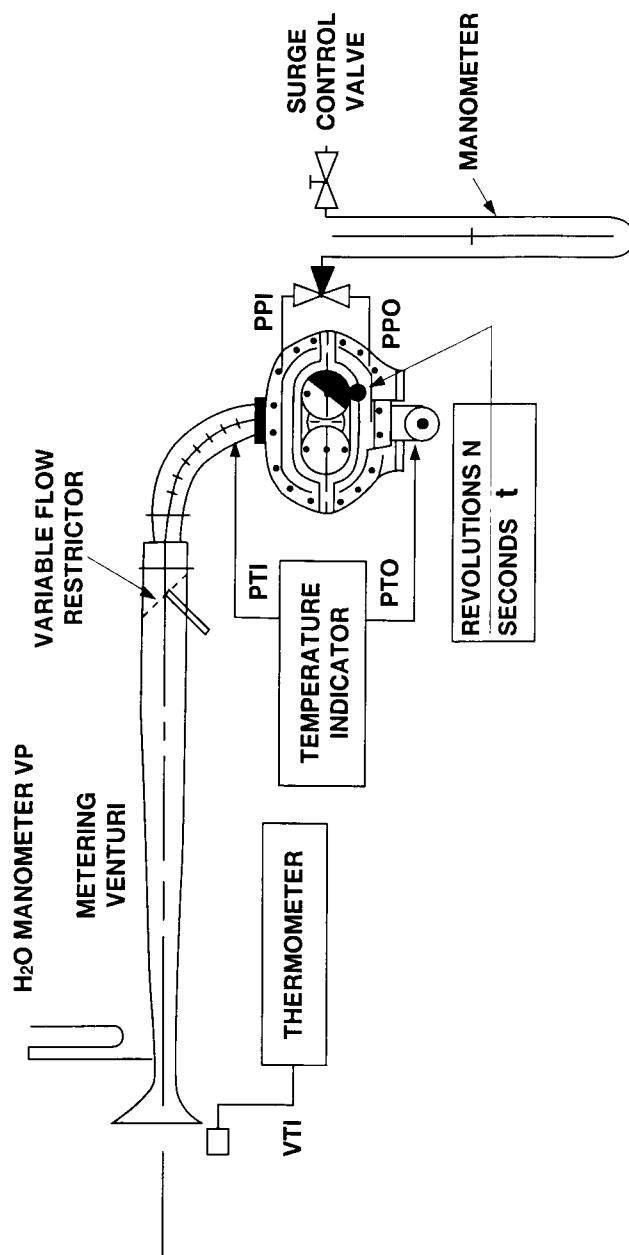


Figure 5. — PDP-CVS Calibration Configuration

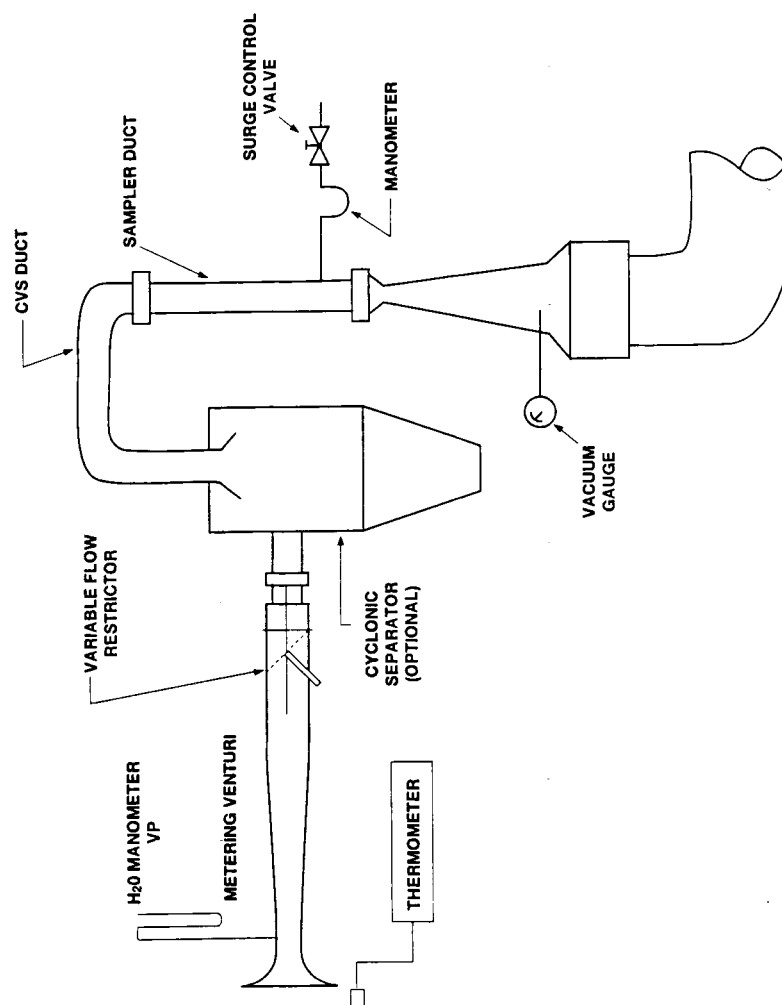


Figure 6. — CFV-CVS Calibration Configuration

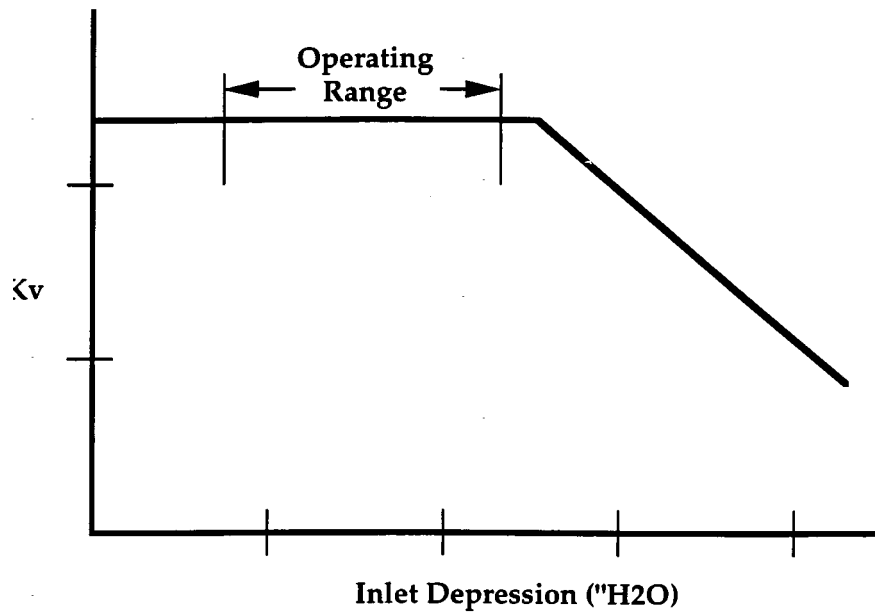


Figure 7.—Sonic Flow Choking

Subpart F—Selective Enforcement Auditing

§ 90.501 Applicability.

The requirements of subpart F shall be applicable to all nonroad engines and vehicles subject to the provisions of subpart A of part 90.

§ 90.502 Definitions.

The definitions in subpart A of this part apply to this subpart. The following definitions shall also apply to this subpart.

Acceptable quality level (AQL) means the maximum percentage of failing engines that can be considered a satisfactory process average for sampling inspections.

Configuration means any subclassification of an engine family which can be described on the basis of gross power, emission control system, governed speed, fuel system, engine cali-

bration, and other parameters as designated by the Administrator.

Inspection criteria means the pass and fail numbers associated with a particular sampling plan.

Test engine means an engine in a test sample.

Test sample means the collection of engines selected from the population of an engine family for emission testing.

§ 90.503 Test orders.

(a) The Administrator shall require any testing under this subpart by means of a test order addressed to the manufacturer.

(b) The test order will be signed by the Assistant Administrator for Air and Radiation or his or her designee. The test order will be delivered in person by an EPA enforcement officer or EPA authorized representative to a company representative or sent by registered mail, return receipt requested, to the manufacturer's representative